REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,336.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance : For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the "*Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 16th August, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,005 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

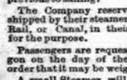
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons,	600 H.P.	19th August.
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAPORE	3,703 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	8	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Le Spezia	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

RICHARDSON and CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

COCONADA CHEROOTS
of superior quality.

	Cash.	Credit
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE;

Preserves the teeth gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,

by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENTON and JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD and SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA and CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,

LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendors, purchasers, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

3 Bales T. Cloth.
5 ,, Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Coloured Prints.

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, rich Cut Decanters, superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, ceen re pieces, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, Ruby Gold Candlesticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON MACHINERY, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Viegas' Patent Slip, Mazagon, a quantity of Iron and Brass Wares, comprising pistons, connecting rods, slide valves, brass plugs, shafts, steering screw, boiler tubes, waste pipes, blocks, anchors, screw propeller cones, crank shaft, fans, &c.

Also, 1 Barrel Body, Swivel Mountings with 1 Iron stocked anchor to the south weighing 52 cwt. and 1 ditto to the north weighing 48 cwt. chains as follows :—60 fathoms 2 1-8 in. Cable on southward anchor and 45 fathoms 2 1-8 in. Cable on the Northward anchor.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Rich Open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, made to order.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, in the godown underneath Apollo House, formerly occupied by Messrs. Badhan and Co. The rich open carved blackwood household furniture made to order, such as conversation sofa couches and chairs with spring and damask cushions, easy, and arm chairs, rosnu and other table-, chiffoniers, lastebans, tonpoys, Ottoman book shelves, bookstands, &c., &c.

An Invoice of rich gilted Bohemian Glassware.

AUCTION SALE OF TOBACCO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned.

8 Cases and 3 Caddies American Tobacco.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
7 cases Prints.
10 Bales Mule Twist, No. 40.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per

ship BERTRAM RIGBY, Reuter, Master, from London, are requested to APPLY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th August 1872.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of COOBERDASS VUJGOVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BEN VIJIL, wife of COOBERDASS UMBAIDASS, and daughter of COOBERDASS VUJGOVUNDASS.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of WILL of the abovenamed Deceased has been made to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court by the Applicant abovenamed. All persons connected therein are applized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of August 1872.

MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI,
Applicant's Proctor.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Comp ny.
,, Rhein Wes pn. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s.; Hide Hunting Boots, 42s.; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, send Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. Do.....Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865.....Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. Do.....Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865.....Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. Do.....Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865.....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. Do.....Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862.....Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. Do.....Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Rock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN.....Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.....Pts.	10 8	14 0
SCHARZBERG.....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.....Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	889677 1 5	45,482 1 8	935,160 3 1
Duties—Town	5,05,000	29,054 13 5	5,063 2 6	330,617 15 9
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	88,289 1 0	2,60 3 0	90,786 1 0
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	37,071 12 0	175 0 0	37,746 12 0
Conveyance Lic	10,798	5,098 0 0	161 10 0	5,219 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,20,561	131161 3 0	4,938 0 0	136,919 3 0
Market Fees	2,41,2 4	125762 5 5	2,262 10 0	128,985 0 0
Halalcore Cess	2 25,850	115197 7 1	5,596 7 5	120,788 14 5
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,200	76,409 8 8	625 0 0	77,034 8 8
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	15000 0 0 0
Deposits	.....	15 28 8 8	.....	156,928 8 8
Advances	1,10,000	60,579 10 1	783 14 7	60,863 8 8
Miscl.—Fines	13,000	6,221 6 4	439 12 0	6,661 2 4
Do. Receipts	9,148	3,693 12 1	26 8 0	18,720 4 11
Do. Fees	50,171	44,9 1 11 3	642 12 0	45, 64 3 11
Do. Savings	2,146	3,261 13 9	404 11 0	3,666 8 9
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,9 3 0 1	.....	9,9 3 0 1
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3581..2 10	69,161 9 11	36 0 83 4 1

Grand Total Rs..... 3826903 10 1

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,23,403	74,433 14	3	33 14	0	74,467 12	3
Assessment	50,986	30,929 5	6	187 9	10	31,116 15	4
Collection Dept.	84,1 8	45,922 14	4	.....		45,922 14	4
Police Account	3,76,462	20,1 49 6	5	28,041 9	11	2,,9791 0	4
Health Dept.	3,88,338	4,23,3 1	8	9,199 4	9	441,502 6	5
Public Works—							
Establishment		75,972	36,994 15	3	5,046 0	0	42 040 15 3
Liguti-g		2,50,0 4	140333 9	7	3.0 0	0	140,363 9 7
Watering		1,10,941	56,959 3	4	.....		56,959 3 4
Repairs, Roads		2,41,,38	1824 13	4	.....		184,443 14 4
Do. Buildings		3,30,	177 15	6	.....		177 15 6
Impt. of Streets		50, 00	266 3	7	426 10	8	692 14 3
Water Works		70,2	121.89 4	10	27 0	0	121,198 4 10
Drainage		2,53,517	22..85 8	4	1,047 0	0	23,632 8 4
Vic. Gardens		3,,,,	500 0	0	.....		500 0 0
Workshops		.....	43,711 2	8	192 2	10	43,903 5 6
Debt		6 72 24 0	42,925 2	6	630 0	0	4.4,555 2 6
Education		10,00.	4,531 6	0	.....		4,531 6 0
Deposits		.....	67,,86 13	2	.....		67,586 13 2
Advances		20,0.,0	37,742 12	5	.....		37,742 12 5
Plant & Stores		.....	12 6	11	.....		12 6 11
Miscellaneous		16,221	28,115 11	3	.....		28,115 11 3
Last Year's Liabilities		.....	1-2375 10	3	.....		1622375 10 3
Total Rs.	33	45156-0-3	3613810 6	1	45,181 4	0	3659891 10 1
Balance on 10th August 1872							167,912 0 1
Grand Total Rs.							3826903 10 1

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN SCOTT in our FIRM has CEASED from the 18th APRIL 1872.

D. P. BATHA & Co.

NOTICE.—Any person indebted to or having claims against the ESTATE of the late Capt. GORDON FORBES BIRDWOOD, (Bombay Staff Corps), Superintendent of Police, Surat, is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

JOHN MILES, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Surat, 30th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 33 per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season.

For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 10th August 1872.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Horse-by Row, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, instant, at 2 P.M. for the following purposes :—

1. To consider and, if so determined, to confirm the following special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th July last :

"That the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

2. And in the event of the above Resolution being confirmed, to appoint a Liquidator, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Mazagon Land Company, Ld., 8th August 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—The BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS :

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

NOTICE.

POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW, 1872,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, FOR SIX DAYS.

HORSES to be exhibited should arrive at POONA not later than the MORNING of SATURDAY, 21st September.

Intending Exhibitors should give notice to the Secretary on or before 1st September.

PRIZES.

N. B.—No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any 3rd prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all or any prize if they consider the Horses shown are undeserving.

Class.		Prizes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1.	English thorough breds suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
2.	English Mares su table for breeding	150	100	50
3.	Australian thorough-breds suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
4.	Australian Mares suitable to breed from	150	100	50
5.	Arabs suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
6.	Arab Mar s suitable for breeding from	150	100	50
7.	Ar.b Gallowa or Pony Stallion	150	100	50
8.	Country or Stud bred Horses fit for Stallions.	150	100	50
9.	Country and Stud bred Mares over 14-1	150	100	50
10.	Ditto ditto und 14	100	70	40
11.	Country and Stud bred Galloway and Pony Stallions	75	50	25
12.	Ditto ditto Mares	75	50	25
13.	Yearling foals any breed	75	50	25
14.	Ditto fillies ditto	75	50	25
15.	Two year old Colts	150	100	50
16.	Ditto fillies ditto	100	70	40
17.	Three year do. Colts do	125	90	50
18.	Ditto fillies ditto	125	90	50
19.	Four year do. Colts do	150	100	50
20.	Ditto fillies ditto	150	100	50

THE PRODUCE OF ANY GOVERNMENT STALLION.

These may compete also in Classes 20.	21.	Yearling foals ditto	75	50 25
	22.	Do. fillies ditto	75	50 25
	23.	Two year old Colts	150	100 50
	24.	Ditto fillies	100	70 40
	25.	Three year old Colts	125	90 50
	26.	Ditto fillies	125	90 50
	27.	Four ditto Colts	150	100 50
	28.	Ditto fillies	150	100 50
29.	Two year old (belong country bred		100	70 40
30.	Three ditto ditto		125	90 50
31.	Four ditto ditto		150	100 50
32.	Five ditto ditto		160	110 60
33.	Chargers any breed or sex		150	100 50
34.	Hunters, Pig Stickers		150	1 0 50
35.	Hacks or Roadsters		150	100 50
36.	Pairs of Carriage Horses any breed or sex		250	150 75
37.	Roughham Ho se		100	70 40
38.	Buggy or Dog Cart		100	70 40
39.	Tongs Ponies, pairs		80	60 40
40.	Slate Horses used by Native Chiefs		100	70 40
41.	The best Horse of any class, breed or sex		Rs. 500	

The Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies have consented to CARRY HORSES to and from the SHOW at REDUCED rates on the following conditions :—

Full Fares will be charged for a horse for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show and remains the property of the sender.

The concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any horse carried under this arrangement.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Spasms, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the works "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ON SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned, and to arrive :—

FINEST AMERICAN KEROSINE.
(Special gravity for India.)

PORTLAND CEMENT, RED LEAD, TIN PLATES, BURNETT'S GIN, HENNESSY'S BRANDIES.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

Coats. Cash.	Coats. Credit.	Caps. Cash.	Caps. Credit.	Leggings. Cash.	Leggings. Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	Six	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove colours; the best quality	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	...	...
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth: fine Linen Fronts, &c.	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 0	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers for Sportsmen	Fine Ribbed per pair	4 12	5 8
	Stout ,, ,,	5 12	6 8
	Best quality ,,	...	...
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
Super ,,	,,	24 0	27 0
Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colaba Land shares at Rs. 1545, and National Bank at Rs. 117; Mofussil and Port Canning shares closed declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	223½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	126-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,280
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,570
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,925
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	800
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
700	2,000	all	200p.a	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,500
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,020
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,570
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
2000	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,400
350	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	2000	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,140
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
800	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,700
300	2,000	1,800	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,050
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,500
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	1,170
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
20,000	50	all	4½ pc ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 pa	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11⅛.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11⅛
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-3 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	15-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. 2000 touch...	15-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	15-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112[illegible] to 112[illegible]
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104[illegible] to 104[illegible]
Four per cent	...104[illegible] to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103[illegible]
5 years' Debenture Loans	...100½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Market Rate	...104[illegible] to 102
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th Aug. compared with the statement issued on 3rd Aug.:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Aug.	10th Aug.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ...Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	420,42,046	400,79,908
Do. do. do. at Branches.	28,29,0 8	24,9 ,018
Other Deposits	197,07,533	194,06,492
Post Bills	69,971	73,064
Cash Credits, undrawn...	12,84,606	12,10,984
Rs.	721,33,194	701,35,166
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	88,20,520	87 24,274
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	46 74,561	38,17 037
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,83,317	10,27,108
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,937	6,75
Bills Discounted...	98,22,891	90,24,363
Stamps	6,704	6,800
Dead Stock ... ... Rs. 4,93 323		
Amount applied in reduction ... 50,000	4,38,323	4,18,417
Bullion	23,82,055	24,69,499
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	8,19,963	8,70,116
Cash and Currency Notes	483,10,945	440,26,968
Rs.	721,33,194	703,35,166

CALCUTTA.—5TH AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-9 and 101-10, and a heavy amount at Rs. 101-10.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 104-4, and small sums at Rs. 104-8.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,475.

National Bank shares at Rs. 116 to 117.

Agra Bank shares at Rs. 100 and 101.

East India Railway Stock at Rs. 200 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 350 and half shares at Rs. 175.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH AUGUST.

London..	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds...	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland...	Steamers ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	„ Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing ships ...	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ...		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay...		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Arcot (s) ...	Day ...	Calcutta, July 16.
	Bertram Bigby ...	Rutter...	London, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Puzel Currina ...	Nacoda ...	Calcutta.
	Behar (s) ...	Dundas ...	China, &c.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
8	Leopold et Marie ...	Boissilaux ... Mauritius, July 8.
	Lord of the Isles ...	Craigie ... Bourbon, July 8.
	Allum Ghier ...	Williams ... Mauritius, July 8.
	White Star ...	Faunel ... Singapore, July 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Celia (s); 58 packages iron rivets, Khimjee Jeewa.

FROM LONDON.

Assyria (s), 20 cases claret, 5 cases champagne, and 10 cases sherry, Morgan, and Balcrishna; 100 cases curacoa, Nowrojee Arjiaee & Sons; 2 cases looking glass, H. J. H. Essack; 9 packages iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 25 bottles quicksilver, Morarjee Natha; 4 cases umbrellas, N. H. Pooree.

James Livesay, 4 cases table salt, Bolton & Co.; 50 bundles iron buckets, Abdoolally Jeevakhan.

Celia (s), 11 bales packing paper, L. Narayen & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 1 case beer, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 35 cases wine, N. V. Currance & Co.; 15 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 72 bales cotton, Utemchund Heerjee, 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 212 bales cotton, Goculdass Damoder; 160 bundles Columbo roots, Abba Jaccoob.

Morning Light, 400 bundles coir rope, Nanabhoy Vullubdass; 318 bags galls, Fesoofally Sumsoodeen; 48 bales cotton, Ramjee Moorarjee; 200 bundles galls, Cullianjee Narrunjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 357 bags myrabollams, Reiji Brothers; 6,300 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Vullub; 23 bales goat hair, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

Euxine, 83 bales cotton, Aga Abdoola Cazranee; 155 bales cotton, Bhugmandass Bhywanbhoy.

Aretusa (s), 142 bales cotton, Girdharlall Futtaychund.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 39 bales hides, Manockbhoy Moosance; 8 bales hides, Shariff Salimahomed & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nubia (s), 35 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE business doing is extremely small, and prices have since yesterday turned in favour of buyers. The following are our daily quotations:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0 to Rs. 4 6 6
„	„	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	„ 4 14 0 to „ 4 14 6
„	„	40 „	39 „ 8½ lbs.	„ 5 10 0 to „ 5 11 0
„	„	45 „	39 „ 8 lbs.	„ 5 10 0 to „ 5 12 0
„	„	45 „	39 „ 9 lbs.	„ 6 9 0 to „ 6 10 0
„	Printers	26 „	30 „ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 2 6 to „ 2 3 0
„	„	26 „	39 „ 3 lbs.	„ 2 7 6 to „ 2 8 0
„	Mad'polams	32 „	24 „ 3 lbs.	„ 2 4 0
„	„	50 „	24 „ 5½ lbs.	„ 3 12 0 to „ 3 13 0
„	Jaconets	40 „	20 „ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 2 6 to „ 2 2 9
„	„	45 „	20 „ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 7 0 to „ 2 7 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 6 6
650 „	„	„	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 14 6
500 „	„	„	45 „	39 „ 9 lbs.	6 9 0
1,400 „	„	Madapollams	32 „	24 „ 2 lbs.	1 10 6
1,200 „	„	„	32 „	24 „ 2½ lbs.	1 14 0
1,000 „	„	„	32 „	24 „ 3 lbs.	2 4 0
1,000 „	„	Cambrics	50 „	24 „ 5½ lbs.	3 13 0
400 pairs	„	Dhoties	45 „	10 „	1 14 0
300 „	„	„	45 „	10 „	2 0 0
300 „	„	„	45 „	10 „	2 2 0
700	White Shirtings		36 „	40 „	5 13 0

COTTON

50 Candies	New Vingorla	(ready)	...Rs. 210
50 „	„ Bhownuggur	„	... „ 213½
50 „	„ Veerumgaum	„	... „ 207
25 „	„ Veravul	(W. S.)	... „ 168

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Mule, No. 30	...As. 10	per lb.
3,800 „	„ No. 30	„ 10	„
3,000 „	„ No. 30	„ 9½	„
1,800 „	Turkey Red, No. 40	„ 25	„

WETHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 29·89, rainfall 87 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 84 cents.

CANNANORE, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 12th August, 5·2 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 25 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Hinde, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment, on leave, from ——.

Heyland, Captain, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 12.

Evans, Vety. Surgeon Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

2nd Batte. 24th Foot.—Lt. Henry John Going, from the 63rd Foot, to be Lt. vice Fraser who exchanges. Dated 1st August 1872.

63rd Foot.—Lt. William Fraser, from the 2nd Bat. 24th Foot, to be Lt. vice Going, who exchanges. Dated 1st August 1872.

Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, late Supernumerary Dep. Judge Advocate, on furlough, is posted to the Saugor and Gwalior districts, in succession to Lt.-Col. H. B. A Poulton, who has vacated his appointment.

Major E. J. McNair will continue to act as Depy. Judge Advocate, Saugor and Gwalior districts, during the absence of Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, or until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 31st July 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. M. Courtney to proceed to Dinapore, and to take over medical charge of the 2nd N. I., on the services of Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., being placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Saugor Station Order, dated the 9th July 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. E. C. Morbey, 2nd Bat. 25th Foot, to the medical charge of the Detachment of Artillery, Asst. Surg. R. G. Segrave, directed to proceed to Morar, Gwalior.

2·7th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th Sept. 1871, appointing Cornet H. H. Perkin to officiate as Qr.Mr., in addition to his other duties, in the room of Qr. Mr. G. Masters in arrest.

Dated the 27th Nov. 1871, appointing Lt. W. C. Lloyd to officiate at Qr. Mr., vice Cornet H. H. Perkin, relieved from that duty.

Dated the 14th Feb. 1872, appointing Lt. M. S. Saunders to officiate as Qr. Mr., vice Lt. W. C. Lloyd, struck off duty for garrison instruction.

12th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th July 1872, making the following appointments during the absence, on leave of Lt.-Col. R. H. Price, 2nd in Comd., or until further orders, with effect from the 15th May:—

Maj. W. Macdonald, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. Capt. A. Bruce, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

14th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 15th July 1872, make the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, consequent on the absence, on sick leave, of Lt.-Col. C. W. Miles, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer:—

Maj. L. H. Williams, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. F. H. Woodgate, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

41th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th July 1872, making the following appointment, consequent on the departure of Capt. S. Lightfoot, Wing Officer, to Dum Dum, for rifle instruction:—

Capt. D. Robertson, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut. and Adjt. W. Bant, to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 30th Sept., on medical certificate.

20th Hussars.—Lt. C. Mangles, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. (Local Maj.) F. H. McLeod, (C. Bat. 19th Brig.) to Mussoorie, from the 20th July to the 20th Oct., on medical certificate.

Capt. (Local Lt.-Col.) G. O. Rybot, (late 25th Brig.) from the 13th Aug., on priv te affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 5th Jan., page 8, until the result of his application to retire from the service is known.

2nd Capt. H. G. Yeo, (D. Bat 19 h Brig.) to proceed from Mussoorie to Simla, until the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 7th June 1872, page 208.

Lt. K. Stephenson, (E. Bat., 9th Brig.,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt. H. T. Lugard, (No. 3 Bat., 21th Brig.), to Murree, from the 28th June to the 27th Oct., on medical certificate.

45th Foot.—Maj. G. C. Close, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot.—Lt.-Col. R. H. MacGregor, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 6th Aug. to the 15th Sept., on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

66th Foot.—Capt. A. N. Welman, to England, from the 1st Sept. 1872 to the 1st March 1873, on urgent private affairs.

68th Foot.—Lt. H. St. G. Ord, to Singapore, for six months, from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs.

103th Foot.—Maj. W. H. K. Bradford, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 5th Sept. 1872 to the 4th March 1873, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 9th April 1872, p. 180.

Staff Corps.—Capt. A. F. Lindsay, (2nd Squad. Officer 8th Ben. Cav.,) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th Aug to the 15th O t., on private affairs.

Lt. S. D. Turnbull, (Adjt 15th Ben. Cav.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Col. G. Strangways, (doing duty at Meerut) to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October.

[This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 4th April last, p. 172.]

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug 10.)

Mr. W. Kaye, Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr., Bareilly, three months' privilege leave from 1st Aug. 1872.

Dr. R. Pringle, Supt. of Vaccination, Agra Circle, thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st Oct., next.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Pilcher, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt., to be Supt. and Medical Officer of the Central and District Jails, Agra.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Chamberlain, Cantonment Mag. of Ranekhet, to be a Supt. of Excise.

Mr. S. A. Campbell, Asst. District Supt. of Police, was posted to the Meerut District from the date on which he was relieved by Lt.-Col. Harrison, District Supt. of Police, Boolundshuhur.

Mr. W. T. Church, Offg. Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. S. Porter, who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr. of the 1st grade, and to be placed in charge of the Sub-Division of Bulliah, in the Ghazeepore District.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Offg. Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr., Budaon, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Pillibheet, Zillah Bareilly.

Mr. E. White, Asst. Mag. and Collr., in the same capacity to Budaon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	Aug. 16 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	„ 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	„ 15 ...	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia ...	„ 24 ...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	„ 20 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ... Aug. 15	Tuesday ...	Nov. 5
„ ... „ 26	„ ...	„ 19
„ ... Sept. 9	„ ...	Dec. 3
„ ... „ 23	„ ...	„ 17
Tuesday ... „ 8	„ ...	„ 31
„ ... Oct. 22	„ ...	1873
	„ ...	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ... Aug. 24	Saturday ...	Oct. 19
„ ... Sept. 2	„ ...	Nov. 14
	„ ...	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in connexance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.	
Friday ...	Aug. 30	Friday ...	Sept. 6
Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Oct. 7
„ ...	Oct. 28	„ ...	Nov. 4
„ ...	Nov. 25	„ ...	Dec. 2
„ ...	Dec. 23	„ ...	„ 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

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Per Annum ...	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy ...	„	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Well Wisher to Kutch" must communicate with us and verify his letter before we can insert it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LEGGATT—BELCHER—August 7th, at the Parish Church, Childwall, by the Rev. W. de Pipe Belcher, B. A., Rector of Thurlby, Lincolnshire, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Whishaw, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Liverpool, John R. P. Leggatt, of Bombay, youngest surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Leggatt, of "Claremont," Ootacamund, to Annie, third daughter of Michael Belcher, Esq., of "Holmstead," Mossley Hill, near Liverpool.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—August 7th, at 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Mitchell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FRYAR—August 6th, at The Tope, Manargudi, Tanjore District, Daisy Ellen, the beloved infant daughter of Rev. G. and Mrs. Fryar, aged 11 months.

HESELTINE—August 3rd, at Mussoorie, Fanny, the infant daughter of Mr. R. H. Heseltine, aged 2 years and 10 days.

MANLEY—August 3rd, at Calcutta, Mr. H. Manley, eldest son of the late Major H. Manley, Comdr. 2nd Bt. 8th Regt. N. I., and nephew of the late Major N. Manley of the 1st Bt. 20th Regt. N. I., aged 57 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872.

IT may seem at first sight that India has got little or nothing to do with the conduct of Mr. A. S. Ayrton as First Commissioner of the Board of Works in England which has called forth so much disapproval and wrath in the home papers, whether serious or comic, political, literary, scientific, or artistic. We have some suspicion, however, that India has a good deal to do in this case, at least with the *fons et origo mali*, and the connecting link is supplied by a remark made, in his last work, by that very acute observer, Captain Burton, to the effect that one of the vices of Anglo-Indians is a habit of saying disagreeable things. This will not strike regular Anglo-Indians as correct, first because it is not the worst of their vices, and is not even in accordance with the worst of their vices; and secondly, because being to the manner born, that is to say from their social infancy, they are necessarily all unconscious of the peculiarity.

Still there may be truth in the accusation; but before developing the connection between the peculiarity referred to and Mr. Ayrton's intense disagreeableness, it may be well to inquire whether that ex-Bombay Solicitor is so very disagreeable as he gets the credit of being. We have heard gentlemen who have been examined before the Indian Finance Committee say that he was quite polite as Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Gladstone has stood by him and supported him, to a considerable extent, in the innumerable quarrels he has had with those who happen to be in any way under his power. These points merit notice, but they can be easily explained without casting any reasonable doubt on the unenviableness of the character which Mr. Ayrton has managed to achieve. It is an invariable rule that the man who is most bumptious and rude in certain situations is the most quiet and subservient in others. Jeames upstairs is the very antipodes of Jeames in the pantry where the plate is cleaned, and it is hardly possible for any aristocratic lady to realise what is the actual character of her obsequious housekeeper until she had an opportunity of observing the demeanour of the latter towards those whom she thinks she can safely snub and be rude to. Therefore the alleged fact that Mr. Ayrton displays apparent politeness as Chairman of the Indian Finance Committee proves nothing whatever against the other alleged fact of his being rude and impertinent in other situations, and in other directions, towards which a low nature might fancy itself free to be safely rude and impertinent It is obvious that if, with Mr. Fawcett sitting at his side, and the reporters also in their seats, Mr. Ayrton were to show his teeth and his claws in the Finance Committee he would be in danger of injuring himself and also losing the patronage of the Minister who is his support. Perhaps, also, a tradition in his nature of old times, when he was a small man compared with Indian Generals and celebrities of any kind, may have conduced to keep him quiet and had much the same effect upon him as a sudden call for "attention" or "shoulder arms" has upon men who have once been privates in the army. If Mr. Ayrton is such a man as he is usually represented to be, the position of chairman of an Indian Finance Committee would be sure to bring him out in his softest colours, and it would be equally in character with such an account of him that he should be bumptious and impudent with mere savans like Dr. Hooker and Sir Charles Lyell, or architects like Mr. Barry.

To quite as great an extent Mr. Gladstone's support really counts for nothing in freeing Mr. Ayrton from the character which has so generally been ascribed to him. Unfortunately two of our greatest statesmen, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, have been subjected to so much pot-house black-guardising at the hands of the Tory party, that it is only natural they should desire to have a certain number of disagreeable persons in their neighbourhood to return the compliments which have been recklessly showered upon them. Neither the Royal family nor the higher aristocracy have been responsible for this evil, except in so far as the latter have not put an end to it as they might have done; but the mischief has been effected, and unfortunately, the evil that men do lives after them as well as the good. It is one of the most dreadful facts in the economy of the universe that sin breeds sin even in those who are the innocent victims of it. In the recorded history of the world there has been only one instance of a nature so pure and perfect that sin when it

extreme satisfaction to all Hindus generally. Mr. Narayen is entirely worthy of the seat his good fortune calls him to fill, and there is no doubt he will fill it with honour to himself, satisfaction to the Government, and benefit to his community and the public at large. He owes this honour to no one but himself. His individual merit, his public spirit shown on all suitable occasions and the active part he always took in all public business as a Justice of the Peace has procured him his place in the Council. It will by no means detract from his merits to say that Mr. Narayen is a self-made man. And he is now a wealthy man, honoured, trusted, and respected by all, natives and Europeans. Wealth and honours have not turned his head. He is remarkable for his homeliness and conspicuous suavity of manner. He is moreover—in spite of a somewhat jerking delivery—an excellent speaker, and good speaking, *i.e.* the power of ably expressing what he thinks, is an indispensable qualification in a Member of Council. Mr. Narayen therefore is an excellent choice, and in a word a man to whom the words of Tacitus fitly apply,—"Par negotiis neque supra." A few more such men in Council would be a great boon to the natives of this place. CIVIS.

Bombay, 12th August.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there are footpaths made at the Bhendy Bazaar, Duncan, and Byculla Roads for pedestrians, I would like to know why the police should not insist upon pedestrians walking on these paths rather than on the main roads where they impede the progress of carriages and very likely cause injury to limbs. The sooner this is looked after the better, as we shall then seldom read the announcement in your paper "knocked down by a carriage." "AH RE PAES, BAJOO!"

10th August.

"FINAL NOTICE TO BAR CLAIMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the advertisement headed "Final Notice to Bar Claims," published by the official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company in the matter of the Arbitration Act 1871 of that Company, may I request you to be so good as to render clearer the signification of the 3rd para. of the notification, for the benefit of some of the unfortunate policy-holders, who cannot quite clearly understand what is meant by claims to be barred by the next and final award of the arbitrator.

Another important piece of information would be received if it were known when the final award is likely thankfully to be made. W. A. D.

9th August.

HOME CRITICISM ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH JULY.

THE discussion raised on Mr. Eastwick's motion for the retransfer of the Persian Embassy from the Foreign to the India Office was interesting to all who look beyond the groove of mere English party politics. I do not know that there was any great principle involved. If it was a necessary step towards securing the fittest men who no doubt are to be found in the Indian service for the post, that the whole control and management of the relations between Persia and England should be put under the Indian Government, then there could be hardly any doubt on the subject; but this is not so. The Indian employés are now the employés of the Crown; and there is nothing in the world to prevent the Foreign Office here from applying for the services of any distinguished officer from India to fill the post of British representative at Teheran. There is a good deal to be said both ways; but I confess, had I been in the House, I should have voted against Mr. Eastwick's motion. It is very true India is so situated that relations between Great Britain and Persia do concern her more closely than any other part of the Empire. But for all that, those relations are an imperial question, and not an Indian one. Then it is said they would be better managed if managed by the Indian Government. If it were the case, that they would have to be managed *in* India, then I think it might be true; but I do not know that the India Office here is much superior in intelligence, activity, promptitude, or its acquaintance with the East generally, to the Foreign Office. For people are apt to be deceived by this, and to imagine that while Mr. Eastwick talks of India or the Indian Government controlling these relations with Persia, he means the Viceroy of India. But it does not mean this practically; it means the Under-Secretary at the India Office, to wit, Mr. Grant Duff, who would, it is to be hoped, be dependent on Sir John Kaye. So that in fact we come to a choice between Sir John Kaye and Mr. Hammond; and had Mr. Eastwick put that issue to the House he would have put it correctly, "Does the country wish that the relations between it and Persia should be conducted by Sir John Kaye or Mr. Hammond?" The latter I presume your readers know is the permanent Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office. In the event of any emergency of course reference must be made to the Minister, and whether he is the Secretary of State for India, or the head of the Foreign Office, he is equally a Minister of the Crown,—only in the former case the selection of an envoy would be pretty certainly made from the Indian services; in the latter it may be made from the Indian services or the general diplomatic body. The recent appointment does not certainly incline one to put faith in the Foreign Office. At the Persian Court we want an able diplomatist, and one well versed in Oriental character. Mr. Taylour Thomson has been studying Oriental character and diplomacy for fourteen years at Valparaiso! The *Times* remarks that there can be no doubt at all that for the post of envoy at Teheran we require the ablest Oriental diplomatist we have: and we have always wanted such a man. If Mr. Taylour Thomson is this, it is highly reprehensible that he should have been employed for fourteen years in a position where his talents must have been thrown away, and the Foreign Office is much to blame for allowing so good a man to be wasted. If, on the other hand, he is not a good Oriental diplomatist, then he is not the man for the post. Mr. Eastwick declared unequivocally that Mr. Taylour Thomson it was who caused the last Persian war. But, on the other hand, I have heard it said on very good authority that it was Sir John Kaye who caused the Abyssinian war, for it was he who left forgotten in a pigeon-hole the letter of Theodore to the Queen, owing to the non-receipt of the answer to which Theodore seized the captives. Mr. Eastwick declares that Mr. Thomson, who was in charge of the British mission to Persia in '53-54, grievously offended against Oriental etiquette by appointing, as first Persian secretary to the mission, a man, Mirza Hashim Khan, who had married a sister of one of the King's wives, and who was in disgrace at Court. Lord Clarendon was then Foreign Secretary: there was a quarrel: the Persian Court insisting on the removal of Mirza Hashim: in the middle of it Mr. Murray arrived to take charge of the mission, and sent Mirza Hashim to Shiraz, upon which the Minister of the King imprisoned the Mirza's wife, and wrote an insulting letter to Mr. Thomson and Mr. Murray, accusing them of an intrigue with the lady. Mr. Murray reported what he had done to Lord Clarendon, and struck his flag. The King took up the quarrel, and wrote to his Minister that "it was Mr. Murray's object forcibly to take away his wife's sister; our commands are that we will not consent to this indignity." In fact, says Mr. Eastwick, the King twice issued an order to put the lady to death, a command which was with difficulty evaded. Mr. Murray then retired to Bagdad, and the Persians marched on Herat, and so begun the war.

No doubt there was a woman at the bottom of the Persian war, as there is at the bottom of every piece of mischief; but was there ever such muddling as is here displayed, except indeed in the case of the Abyssinian war? I don't know that there is much to chose between the two. If the Foreign Office muddled into the Persian war, the India Office muddled into the Abyssinian war. However, it is fair to say that the Foreign Office denies altogether that this business of the lady and the appointment of Mirza Hashim had anything to do with the war. It arose, Lord Enfield declares, from the conduct of Persia towards Herat, and from insults offered to Englishmen. Mr. Eastwick had argued that after what had passed Mr. Taylour Thomson would be most obnoxious to the Shah, but Lord Enfield said this would not be the case, for they had telegraphed to ask the question in consequence of the Persian Minister here having said he thought the appointment would not be acceptable. The reply was that the Minister was instructed from Teheran to express the Shah's satisfaction with the appointment. Another argument in favour of the transfer to the India Office was the fact that the committee which has reported on the question recommended the transfer. The House voted against Mr. Eastwick's motion by a majority of of 90 to 60. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the committee had gone beyond its powers in making any such recommendation. It was not called on to do so by its instructions, and certainly no Ministry was in any way bound to act upon such an expressed opinion. As to the transfer, he said, Lord Malmsbury had altered the present system after an experience of 12 months. Lord Palmerston, after an experience of 15 years, adhered to it; Lord Clarendon adhered to it; Lord Derby expressed no very strong opinion about it; and "Mr. Hammond," adds Mr. Gladstone, "no mean authority, supported the present system."

I have been anxious to see whether any light would be thrown by the Finance Committee enquiry upon what has always appeared to me a unique feature in commercial relations between countries, that is the continual surplus of exports from India to England, year after year. Mr. Dadabhoy and others have called attention to the fact, and explained it as representing the amount which India pays for her connection with England. Mr. Laing, in his examination before the Finance Committee, endeavoured to correct that expression, or, as he put it, to dispel the illusion. It does not appear to me that he has succeeded in this. Indeed, under the pressure of questions from Mr. Fawcett, he abandoned his position, for after first of all saying he could not allow anything of the kind, viz., that the difference between the exports and imports represented tribute paid by India, and maintaining that it was "balance of trade"—an odd balance it strikes me when it is all on one side—he afterwards admitted that India by means of its exports pays for a number of things which are useful and necessary to India, such as the interest on capital which has made her railways, the expenses of the European army (why European only?) which keeps the country in peace, so that India receives value for everything she pays for. This is just Mr. Dadabhoy's position that India pays 10 millions annually for the bone, brain, and muscle employed in the European administration of her government. The chairman objected to its going down in the minutes that the difference between the exports and imports was 20 or 30 millions: looking at the published statistical tables laid before Parliament he found it was only two. (This I think must be a misprint for ten.)

Col. Strachey gave us a grain of comfort in stating that as between 1862 and 1872-73 there was a decrease of charges on the revenues of India on account of railways of £400,000, but he added the fact did not appear owing to the method in which the accounts were kept. The extravagant cost of the construction of railways in India, Col. Strachey considers sufficient to prevent their extension. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi line cost from £14,000 to £17,000 mile. He would not construct another mile of railway at that rate; but if he could construct them at £6,000 a mile he would certainly advocate its being done.

I had an interview the other day with the Yunan Ambassadors, who are staying at the Charing Cross Hotel, where they have been since they first arrived in May. The visit was one merely of friendship, as distinguished from a business visit—though friendship is hardly the word to apply to people from Yunan, whom I may never set eyes upon again. The head man is called Prince Hassan, the son of Soleiman the Great, the King of Yunan, as he calls himself. I presume your readers know where Yunan is. It is a province on the south-west of the Chinese Empire, adjoining Burmah, through which territory these people had to make their way. They started from Talifoo, the capital, and came via Momein to Bhamo, thence down the Irrawaddy to Ava, and so to Calcutta. When you come to think how completely the outside world must have been a sealed book to these people at Talifoo, it shows an immense amount of pluck for them to undertake such a journey. It is the province of Art to link the present with the past, to annihilate time and space, and bring us into contact with scenes, events, and ideas of other climes and other worlds. So when my eyes fell upon the portly form of Prince Hassan, and his Ministers with their pig tails, and their fans and shoes, I realised those impressions which I have derived from the contemplation in my younger days of the figures outside tea caddies and packets of Howqua's tea. There they were as if they had just come off a tea caddy and sat down upon a chair. One of our party spoke Chinese fluently (he is the only person they have fallen in with since they came to England who can speak Chinese) and immediately entered into conversation with the Prince. They showed us papers and books of marvellously flimsy material, something like whitey brown paper that has got wet, all covered with those strange mystic characters you see on tea caddies; they were the laws of the province of Yunan, and the list of the King's officials. The two gentlemen who are here are mandarins, of the civil and the military class. They have two interpreters, one a sort of half Tartar half Arab looking man, who takes from them Chinese and turns it into Malay, and the other a dapper young Eurasian gentleman, sharp and intelligent, who takes the Malay and turns it into English. About half the province of Yunan, they said, owned the sway of Solomon the Magnificent, who has under his command thirty different armies. What a life his Ministers of War must lead, and I wonder if he has to answer questions in the House of Commons like Mr. Cardwell about all the thirty armies. In the list of officials of the Government of Yunan, each dignitary's name occupied a small square for itself. There was a perpendicular stroke of the pen, half a dozen horizontal strokes intersecting it at right angles, and about half a dozen other strokes intersecting the horizontal strokes, at different angles, and you have the name, office, rank and everything—all in one—in a convenient and portable compass.

The Embassy has, I believe, as yet received no official recognition at all. It would be looked on as an act unfriendly to the imperial Government of China to recognize the reigning sovereign of a revolted province.

They have their own staff of servants with them, who cook their food according to their own fashion and rites, which are Mahomedan.

The Kooka affair and the conduct of all concerned in it turns out to have been consistent and characteristic of India. First of all Mr. Cowan blows into bits the prisoners captured without trial. The Government condemn Mr. Cowan without putting him on his defence, and also Mr. D. Forsyth, who was disgraced and removed for having styled Mr. Cowan's conduct "admirable," without being called on for any explanation, and though he seems never made use of the expression imputed to him at all! He is represented as having said to Mr. Cowan, "You have acted admirably." Had he had an opportunity of replying to the accusation he would have been able to show that what he did say was, "You have acted with energy and promptude." It is the biter bit—the old, old story; condemnation first, enquiry afterwards. Mr. W. Forsyth writes—"I have no doubt that Mr. Cowan made the mistake inadvertently, but why was my brother not called upon for his defence, in which case the mistake would have been rectified." When will the Indian Government learn to act with prudence and call upon accused parties, whether they are English commissioners or native princes, to defend themselves before punishing them?

A number of gentlemen, including several members of Parliament, and others of influence, who are well inclined to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, applied the other day to the Duke of Argyll to receive a deputation on behalf of the Nawab. The Duke hates deputations, and kept back his answer, which was an unwilling acceptance, till the latest moment. The morning was wet, and only about thirty mustered at the rendezvous. They, however, waited on the Duke and pleaded the cause of the Nawab. The Duke was courteous, and replied he was sorry he could not gratify the deputation by acceding to their wishes: for if he were to grant the Nawab's petition he would have to tax the people of India to raise the money to satisfy his claims, and to this act of injustice he said he could not lend himself.

Lord Derby presented a petition the other evening on behalf of a member of the family of the ex-King of Oudh, now a State prisoner in Burmah, praying for some amelioration of his condition. He denies having been in any way concerned in any of the atrocities of the mutiny, says he had been banished and imprisoned without any trial or inquiry, and that he was perfectly innocent of any offence against the British Government. A conversational debate ensued, in which Lord Lawrence took part, and in which the Duke of Argyll displayed an absolute ignorance of the subject. Lord Derby asked for an inquiry, which I should think would be accorded, and as I really believe these Oudh Princes, at least the members of the collateral branches of the family, had very little indeed to do with public affairs in 1857, I think it is not unlikely the petition may be successful.

BOMBAY.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The young Chief of Dhrole is shortly to join the Rajcoomar College.

RAIN AT GOGO.—The total fall of rain registered at Gogo up to 5th instant amounted to 20 inches.

CHOLERA AT BARODA.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns that cholera has made its appearance at Baroda.

MR. PERCY, the Acting Post Master of Bombay, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Babajee Sudoba on Saturday last.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were in all thirty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 20,000 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

A GOOD STEP.—The *Rast Goftar* learns from Kattywar that the sons of some of the well known Nagur Brahmins of that province intend going to England to finish their education.

THE HINDOO COUNCILLOR.—Almost all the native newspapers of this Presidency approve of the nomination of the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew to a seat in the local Legislative Council.

DENGUE FEVER AT GOGO.—A correspondent states that dengue fever has not yet entirely disappeared from Gogo. Old persons and men of weak constitution are generally attacked with it.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Constable Gough was rewarded on Saturday in the sum of Rs. 30 for arresting Private H. McGaraty, a deserter from the 2nd Battalion 1st Royals.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at New Bengalpoora concerning the death of a Mahomedan, whose body was found floating in a well at that locality. The case stands adjourned till to-day.

WE understand that Mr. G. Kempton, Inspecting Post Master, Southern Maratha Country, who is at present at home on sick leave, has applied to be allowed to retire from the service on account of his continued ill-health.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Mabaraj Bukutsing, a Chief of Lunawara, in Rewa Kanta, arrived here on Saturday with about fifteen followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mowjee Premjee, Malabar Hill.

JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—It is said that H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur intends to present a jagheer to his karbharee, Mr. Poput Velljee, for his trouble in the matter of the petition of H. H. to the Government of India about a successor to the gadee.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—On Sunday a man named Zulloo Narayen, a Government store lascar, was accidentally knocked down by the carriage of one damjee Peerbhoy. He was seriously hurt, and was removed to the Marine Hospital.

THE RECENT FRACAS AT VEERUMGAUM.—We observe that nineteen of the accused persons who were concerned in the fracas at Veerumgaum have been acquitted by the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, while the rest are being tried before him.

A FOUZDAR SUSPENDED.—A native contemporary states that Mr. Sunkersing Bunsing, Fouzdar of the talooka Chowrasee, in the Surat collectorate, has been suspended for receiving bribes. He will shortly be tried before the full-power magistrate of Surat.

WE understand that the charge brought by one Rajoo Balloo Cambatee against Rughoonath Raghoba, managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitors, for aiding and abetting the forging of a document, has been withdrawn by him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Gopee Tank Road on the body of one Crushna Govind, a toddy drawer. The jury found that the man had died from fracture of the spine, the result of this having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree.

PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Maratha named Crushna Khundoo, who had been twice in jail before, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing fourteen annas from the pocket of one Succaram Govind.

A NOTED THIEF.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha by name Govind Khundoo, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a copper vessel belonging to one Cowasjee Cursetjee. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Smith and Lawrence Lawson, Europeans, were charged yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Abdool Haffiz, a goldsmith, was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 888, the property of Hajee Abdoola Vaidna. The prisoner was remanded to jail till the 16th instant.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATE AT SURAT.—On Saturday an examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Magistrate was held at Surat before Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge, the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power Magistrate.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 302 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 52 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 217 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 92 were Europeans, and the remaining 210 were natives.

THE BANIA MAHAJUNS OF CUTCH.—It is stated that with a view to bring about a settlement of the long-standing dispute between H. H. the Rao's Kharbharees and the Bania Mahajuns of Cutch, the latter have determined to come down to Bombay to lay their grievance before the proper authorities, and to try to cause the liberation of one Vullubjee, who is now in custody.

FORGERY.—Last week, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Surat, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge, a Hindoo named Nanabhai Kupoorchund was charged with using as genuine a document which he had reason to believe to be forged. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

WE are glad to know that the clerk who has for so many years sold stamps at the Post Office was reinstated on Saturday last. His removal was made by one of his seniors, but the new arrangements would not work well, and the return of this intelligent young man to his post is a guarantee to the public that the information they require on postal charges and such like will again be given with the same promptitude and correctness as heretofore.

CHOLERA.—On Saturday there were nine cases of olera reported to have occurred in different localities in Bombay—1 at Modykhana, Fort, 3 at Funnuswady, 1 at Kalbadevi, 1 at Chowpatty, 2 at Mazagon, and 1 at Tardeo. The police administered cholera mixture to the parties. On Sunday nine more cases were reported to have occurred—1 at the Market, 1 at Tardeo, 3 at Narelwady, 1 at Tank Bundez, 2 at Sooparee Baugh, and 1 at Funnuswady; of these cases 1 proved fatal.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN NATIVE SWEETMEAT.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the office of Dr. Hewlett concerning the death of Rajaee, woman, who had dhatura administered to her in native sweetmeat by a native who visited her in her house in the New Foras Road. She was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the day after, when she left the hospital apparently cured, she suddenly expired at her residence. The jury found that death was caused by intus-susception of the bowels.

CONVERSATION.—In writing on the above subject, the *Gujerat Friend* says—"In educated native circles conversation too frequently turns on petty subjects not worth attention. Sometimes the conversation takes place in English, and the speaker, who is then more weak, hesitates and is less free than him who possesses a certain degree of fluency of speech. We have never enjoyed in native society the pleasures which may be derived from intelligent conversation. The educated native has nothing to say to us except to inquire the amount of our pay, or to complain of the severity of some examiner in mathematics at the last University examination."

A GUZERATI BIOGRAPHY.—The "Nakliyatnameh" and "Hikayate-Dilpasand" are two works which are being read by the Guzerati-speaking public with relish. The author and publisher of these, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadiya, has, we learn, for some time been engaged in procuring information and collecting materials for compiling a biography of some of the most eminent men of India. The Parsees are proud of their Sir Jamsetjee, Setts Framjee Cowasjee and Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy; the Hindoos of their Honourable Shett Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.; and the Mussalmans of their Akbar and Sir Salar Jung; and it will afford them all not a little pleasure to see the good deeds of great men like these pourtrayed to serve as models to posterity. The work, which is to be written in the Guzerati language, will be embellished with portraits of some of these great men, and from what we know of the author, we can assure our Guzerati-speaking readers that it will prove a valuable addition to their at present but too small stock of useful works.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AT KULLADGHEE.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, a man named Amatea Mylare was charged, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder, by causing the death of Sidawa, woman. It appears that about five months ago one Rayawa was lying on a cot with her maternal grandmother Sidawa (deceased), when the accused rushed out of the house with a drawn sword, and at once inflicted a severe wound on the left side of Sidawa's head and wounded his wife on the head and both hands, cutting off her right thumb. The man then fled. Sidawa was mortally wounded, and died at about 8 o'clock the same evening. The accused fully admitted his guilt before the first-class subordinate magistrate, and stated that he cut down the old woman because she said she would take his wife away from him. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be hanged. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) on a review of the proceedings confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

HIGH COURT.—13TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES

282-72—P. Dinshaw—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B. v. Burjorjee Dorabjee—No appearance.

112-72—P. Dinshaw—Anne Pennel and another v. George Francis Phillips—No appearance.

202-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v. Chandrashett Bappoosett—No appearance.

276-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Muddon v. Lalchund Guneshdass—No appearance.

348-72—Marsisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomonjee W. v. Hassunkhan and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

354-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cursondass Nensee v. Canjee Liladhur No appearance.

358-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hormusjee Bhicajee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee. No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulimon, &c. v. Baya Bechee, widow—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

601-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Memon Sullamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—Judge.

622-69—Macfarlane and Green—Essabinlifa and others v. Aga Mahomed—C. Tyabjee.

638-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy v. Gangbai widow—Macfarlane and Green.

647-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Luchwance and another v. Sha Luckmidass—Dallas and Lynch.

649-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Luchwance and another v. Goculbhai Tullaychund—Dallas and Lynch.

651-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Luchwance and another v. Sha Goculbhoy Tullaychund—Dallas and Lynch.

652-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Luchwance and another v. Sha Iswerdass Coostoorchand—Dallas and Lynch.

653-69—Manisty and Hurrell—Sakaram Narayen v. George Payson and Co.—Dallas and Lynch.

713-69—Manisty and Hurrell—Jairam Goculdass and another v. Chutoorbhooj Ludha and another—Macfarlane and S.

775-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Rutnashwer Vishwashwer v. Candass Muncharam—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

320-72—C. Tyabjee—Jamardhan Balajee v. Jugannath Heerajee—No appearance.

769-71—In Person—Vujoobai widow v. Daclecbai widow—Shamrao Pandooreng.

261-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Esmail Sullamon and another v. Luftally Noordin and others—No appearance.

315-72—Leathes and Crawford—Lalchund Ramdyal v. Khewkaram Hurdeo—No appearance.

355-72—C. Tyabjee—Radabhai widow v. Luckmidass Ubjee.—No appearance.

357-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Premjee Kessowjee v. Narronjee Purshotum—Khunderao M.

361-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdss v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrehim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

362-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—The Fort Press Company, Limited, v. Mooljee Thackersey and others—No appearance.

363-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—The Fort Press Company, Limited, v. Jewraj Dhunjee—No appearance.

364-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—The Fort Press Company, Limited, v. Lalljee Injeerjee—No appearance.

367-72—C. Tyabjee—Thucker Munjee N. v. Thucker Soonderjee—No appearance.

370-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Vurdmon Poonsey and others—No appearance.

371-72—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank v. Paul Francis Gomes.

372-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The C. M. Bank of I. L. and China v. Amerchund Culianjee—No appearance.

373-72—C. Tyabjee—Abraham Moosa v. Moses Heskel T.

REATTACHMENT.

774-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Veerjee Mahaojee v. Konjee Megbjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass. Part heard.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbace, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. INDIA left for Bombay on Friday morning, the 9th inst. Also the company's s.s. Persia, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst., passed Aden on the 11th on her homeward voyage.

THE SHIP WALLACE, 1,111 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived on the 11th instant from Moulmein with a cargo of 1,400 teak timber, 1,731 planks, 1,051 posts, and 5,839 pieces scantlings. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

CAPTAIN BOYD.—The following facts have been ascertained as regards the missing captain of the Colonel Fytche. It is appears that the captain had been ashore with his sarkar, and, during the evening, had been drinking with him. On their return on board, they had taken something more to drink, and then gone to rest on the deck of the ship, which, having encountered the late cyclone, is without bulwarks. The captain is supposed to have walked in his sleep, as he was accustomed to do when under the influence of liquor, and thus stepped overboard. The body, however, has not yet been recovered, though ferash-boats are still on the rook-out.—*Englishman.*

RANGOON PILOTS.—Mr. J. P. Burke, licensed pilot at Rangoon, has had his licence permanently cancelled for the loss of the Russian ship Australia. The Marine Court found that the loss of the vessel was caused by his recklessness or ignorance. Only three weeks previously Mr. Burke was tried before another Court for getting the ship Horse on shore, and let off with a reprimand. Mr. Eden, in dismissing the pilot, says—"The reckless conduct of the pilots on the river, or their want of skill, are having such a mischievous effect on the trade that it appears to me that the time has come for considering whether some new system should not be pursued for supplying the river with pilots. On this subject a separate communication will be made to the Master Attendant."—*Englishman.*

THE s.s. ARCOT, 1,158 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers and cargo:—From Calcutta—1 case silk, 28 cases stores, 4 cases piece-goods, 53 bags grain, 1 box silver plates, 300 bags seed, 5 cases sweatmeats, 325 bags dall, 3 cases paper, 1,081 bags sugar, and 3,483 bags rice. From Coconada—25 cases cigars, 78 bags coriander seed, and 30 bags pepper roots. From Madras—7 bundles mats, 12 cases cardamoms, 40 casks oil, 2 cases cigars, 65 bags coffee and tea, 1 case piece-goods, 300 bags coriander seed, and 50 bags grain. From Nigapatam—1 bag coriander seed. From Galle.—50 cases tea. From Aleppey.—58 bundles cocoanuts. From Narrakel—4 bundles cocoanuts, 1 bundle elephant teeth, 6,888 bundles coir yarn, 12 bundles cocoanuts, and 40 casks cocoanut oil. From Calicut—536 packages cocoanut, 10 bundles copra, 131 dubers ghee, 10 bags coffee, 1 case piece-goods, 17 bags dry ginger, 171 bags turmeric, 8 bags pepper, 3 cases cigars, and 5 cases fish oil. From Carwar—2 bundles wax. Passengers—Mr. Chrystal, Messrs. Abajee and Narayen, Mr. Bennett and two sons, and three deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	AUGUST.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
5 43 m	2 11	Tuesday..... 13	11 25 m	1 0
4 59 a	2 7		Midnight.	5 0
7 11 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 14	.....	.....
6 19 a	2 2		0 52 a	0 7
8 31 m	4 4	Thursday..... 15	1 14 m	5 7
7 49 a	2 6		2 23 a	0 11
9 34 m	5 6	Friday 16	2 29 m	6 6
9 5 a	3 5		3 31 a	2 0
23 m	6 7	Saturday..... 17	3 32 m	7 5
9 a	4 6		4 26 a	3 4
5 m	7 4	Sunday 18	4 28 m	7 11
3 a	5 6		5 11 a	4 8
46 m	8 0	Monday..... 19	5 17 m	8 2
52 a	6 1		5 56 a	5 11

Moon—Full, 19th, 1h. 43m. A.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Emeu, Captain G. Lee, arrived on the 10th instant from China, &c., with H. M.'s mail, and the following cargo:—2,671 bags sugar, 4,427 tubs sugar candy, 110 cases glass bangles, 813 cases cassia, 1,168 cases Chinaware, 355 cases silk, 354 half chests tea, 3 cases silk piece-goods, 20 cases brass leaves, 7 cases picture glass, 2 cases peppermint oil, 83 packages old coppers, 5 cases drums, 450 cases preserves, 10 cases picture frames, 2 cases toys, 7,231 cases crackers, 554 cases tea, 35 cases umbrellas, 3 bundles glue, 10 cases trunks, 217 boxes marble tiles, 7 cases glass beads, 4 cases false pearls, 4 cases cassia oil, 12 chairs, and 3 cases paper.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, 1,000 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M.'s mail and the following cargo:—1,544½ chests Malwa opium, 2,185 bales cotton, 100 bales twist, 31½ cwts. elephant teeth, and 28 cwts. linseed.

CRICKET.

THE ELEVEN FOR POONA V. THE WORLD.

THIS match, unfinished on Saturday, was resumed yesterday afternoon. The "not outs," Messrs. Baker and Tennent, did not come up at the call of time, the former we regretted to hear from illness, and the latter owing to his ardour in the "race for wealth." Their places were taken by Messrs. T. Moore and Johnson. Many of the World also could not tear themselves from their desks by the early hour of 3 P.M., but kept dropping in later on to puzzle the batsmen where to place a ball free from them. The bowling was commenced by Messrs. Bythell and Daniell, but the former's under-hand were not so much on the spot as in the first innings, and runs came in apace, till Mr. Daniell found his way to the secretary's wicket, who retired with 18 to his name. Tennent had by this time appeared, seemingly determined to make up for lost time; his partner, however, succumbed to one of Arnott's, who had gone on in the place of Bythell, and he himself soon after put a ball into one of the many slips' hands, having contributed a nice 38. Of the others, Byrne played a steady innings of 11, and Fraser Hore knocked up 23, including a 7 and a 5 hit to leg from Arnott and Daniell, the innings closing for 137, or 98 runs to the good. The World, as in the previous innings, sent in Dr. Arnott and Captain Hatchell to break the bowling of J. Moore and Byrne, slow-round and under-hand, but unfortunately they tried too much in endeavouring to make "sixers" of Byrne's tempters. Their bad example was too readily followed, and when stumps were drawn at about 6-30 nine wickets had fallen for 38 runs. The match, not being completed, must be given in favour of the World on the result of the first innings, and had it been played out in daylight and in fair weather we think it would have so terminated. The weak point of Bombay just now, we should say, was its bowling, and from the counter attractions of Golf, and the stern calls of duty, we believe it will be deprived next week of the services of two very useful men. We hope the eleven will have the same luck in the field next Monday as they had yesterday, and on the easier run-getting ground of Poona we shall no doubt see double figures more frequently opposite their names.

FIRST ELEVEN—SECOND INNINGS.

J. Moore	c Smythe b Chalmers	8
R. Murray	b B. Ihell	2
W. M. Tennent	c Campbell b Daniell	38
W. A. Baker	retired	2
T. Moore	b Daniell	18
Captain Waudby	run out	0
Capt. in Anderson	run out	4
Captain Johnson	b Arnott	11
C. H. Byrne	b Chalmers	11
W. Lang	run out	2
F. S. Hore	c and b Bythell	23
	Extras—Byes, 2; Wides, 15; No ball, 1	18
		137

THE TWENTY-TWO—SECOND INNINGS.

Hatchell	b Byrne	3
Arnott	b Byrne	1
Compton	c F. Hore b J. Moore	2
J. Ward	b Byrne	1
Molesworth	b Byrne	2
Paterson	b J. Moore	0
J. K. Bythell	st. Waudby b Moore	7
Clough	b J. Moore	1
Forrest	not out	8
Chalmers	b J. Moore	12
Daniell	To bat.	
Maxwell		
Ryan		
Rivett-Carnac		
Macintyre		
Martin		

THE KATTYWAR PURDHAN COURT.

From Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattywar, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay; dated 11th August 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a reply (with six spare copies) of the Karbharees of the principal States on the subject of hearing Girassia and Bhayat appeal.

2. Agreeably to Government letter No. 1277, dated 29th March 1871, meetings were held by me of all the Karbharees of States, and the Government proposal of establishing a Court of Appeal read to them.

3. Each State seemed against the measure, the first class taking the lead and virtually guiding the rest. Their objections were noted and discussed, and finally they resolved to put their objections in writing, having first requested me to define the term "Mool-Girassia."

4. This, as will be seen from copy of my memo. given to them, differs essentially from theirs, inasmuch as while theirs confines the limit to persons of this class to be heard to those who have made over portions of their Girass to the ancestors of the present Chiefs, I apply the term to all who have been landholders from the time anterior to the advent of the ancestors of the present Chiefs in this province.

5. The effect of adopting the definition of the Karbharees would be to limit the number to a very few, whereas in the other case a much greater number of Girassias would have to be heard.

6. Presuming that a satisfactory definition of the term had been arrived at, I asked what measures they would propose for carrying out the hearing of these cases. This they declined, however, to show as binding them down to the measure which they by no means considered Government had cause to introduce. Nothing further therefore remaining to be discussed, they were dismissed to their several States, and informed that their objections would be submitted to Government.

7. At some private conferences held with individual Karbharees, I ascertained that it was felt by some of them that, as the hearing of appeals was a foregone conclusion, it would be better to point out some alternative plan less repugnant to the dignity of the States; several schemes were propounded, and of these the following seemed to be not quite unreasonable:—"That a special officer shall be deputed under the Political Agent to examine into and settle disputes between Chiefs and their Bhayat and Girassias in concert with the Karbharees or chief officers of the State; the decision of the Government official to be final if given against the Girassia, but if against the Chief, the latter to have the right to appeal to Government. The officer so especially appointed to receive plaints and appoint a given time for the hearing of the same moving about as required from district to district. On the conclusion of the case a fair record to be made and a map of the hereditary holding with extent of rights ascertained to be given to the parties concerned, and in the event hereafter of any encroachment on the part of the Chief an appeal to lie to the Political Agent's Court."

8. This outline of the mode in which the Chiefs, I think, with this question to resolve itself, is capable of expansion. It is of course only a make-shift scheme, and, as such, open to criticism. My own opinion is as expressed in my letter to Government on the subject, and I would again submit the question therein mooted for the consideration of Government.

9. The idea of a Purdhan Court is repugnant to all the States, but an officer specially appointed and associated with the State officials would not, I think, be opposed, if not specially agreed to or approved of by them, as they at present consider it a voluntary renunciation of rights to admit the necessity or right of Government to hear any appeal at all against their decisions.

10. With reference to the difference between the Guzerattee and English versions of the article relating to the *Fita Zamin*, adverted to in the end of para. 5 of the Karbharee's memo., I may state that a careful comparison shows that there is no substantial difference of meaning between the two.

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* No. 68 of 1872—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattywar, to W. Wedderburn, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to offer the following remarks as requested on memorandum forwarded with your endorsement No. 859 of the 14th instant, on the plan proposed by the Chiefs of Kattywar for the settlement of Girass cases.

2. The scheme would appear identical with that originally given in, and regarding which I was personally called down to Bombay to consult on. The objections I then offered were submitted to Government, unfortunately I have no copy to refer to, as I left them with Government. I am unaware also of what has since passed between the representatives of the first-class States and the Secretary to Government.

3. The present proposals have the same defects which I before noticed, and if Karbharee members are appointed to the Court, which paragraph 6 does not exclude, and which I am informed by interested parties here, is contemplated, they shall be; and if cases are not to be heard pending the survey and settlement, as would appear also to be implied, there will be a total want of confidence in the Court amongst the Girassia and Bhayat, for whose benefit it is supposed to be inaugurated. Unless the members are appointed entirely independent of Durbar influence, the Court must fail to secure the object sought. I would earnestly press the attention of Government on this point.

4. The definition given for the term "Mool-Girassia" will exclude many who have real claims to be heard. The Karbharees are well aware of this, hence their supposition that the work will not take up more than four years. Government will hereafter have to legislate for those which the definition, now put on the term by the interested Karbharees, puts out of the pale.

5. I have no wish to delay the carrying out of the scheme by further references. I shall be glad to find that it will, even in some slight way, tend to give relief. I cannot however refrain from recording that without such alterations as I have proposed it will fail to obtain that desirable object.

6. The original draft is herewith returned.—I have, &c.
W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote, 26th February 1872.

Translation of the definition of the term "Mool Girassia," as understood by the Political Agent.

"Mool-Girassia" is the ancient proprietor (of land or village) who, in the change of various Governments, becoming set aside, has been reduced to his present position, but is to the present day in the enjoyment of a certain portion of his land.

Translation of the definition of the term "Mool-Girassia," as understood by the Karbharees of the 1st Class Chiefs.

"Mool-Girassia" is the original proprietor (of a village or villages) who has made over a village or villages or a portion of a village to our (Chiefs') ancestors, reserving to himself a village or certain rights therein or certain land which he himself or his heirs are in enjoyment of (to the present day.)

For example:—

Hursoorka Kathies, of the Veesawoddur Kusba, under Joonaghur.

Walla Kathies, of the Sonthullee Kusba, under Nowanuggur.

Khacher Kathies, of the Gudhda Kusba, under Bhownuggur.

Khacher Kathies, of the Oomurda Kusba, under Drangdra.

MEMORANDUM.

Recently there has been some discussion about allowing the subordinate Bhayats and Mool-Girassias to institute appeals against their Princes and Chiefs in the Agency Court. A petition against such a step has been already forwarded by the four first-class States to the Bombay Government, which thereupon passed a Resolution (No. 1277 of 29th March 1871) directing us to communicate freely on the subject with the Political Agent. In doing so, we find it necessary at first to criticize some of the statements made on the subject by Mr. Wedderburn (the Secretary to Government) in his memo., recommending the adoption of the proposal to allow such appeals in the Agency. Now as regards the first statement made about the political condition of Kattywar prior to Colonel Walker's settlement in 1807, it is plain from that officer's report, dated 20th July 1806, (the very same therein quoted, that we then enjoyed the fullest exercise of sovereign rights over our subordinate Girassias as well as other subjects. The experienced and old politician, Umratlal, the vakeel of the Peshwa, as quoted by Colonel Walker, also testifies to our having always maintained and enjoyed the rights of independent sovereignty under the Marathas, the Moguls, and other previously existing powers.

Bombay Selection, No. 39, pages 55 and 56.

2. The effect of Colonel Walker's settlement is described in para. 4th (of Mr. Wedderburn's memo.) as having fixed the tribute and introduced a perpetual truce, and as much as having been termed "an Act of Consolidation." But, though so far this is true enough, yet in the extracts from Captain Watson's letter of the 29th June 1808, which are inserted immediately after, that gentleman appears to be describing a state of things existing only in his own imagination with no foundation in fact. He appears to have confounded the subordinate Girassias with the smaller Talookdars and separate tribute paying Girassias, and on this assumption has founded his assertion that Colonel Walker's settlement in effect destroyed their independence. But they were not independent and did not pay tribute either to the Gaekwar, the Peshwa, or any other power. Captain Watson cites no authority to prove his assertion, and nowhere has such been the case, as these subordinate Girassias have continued in the same position under us as ever they have been, since their first connection prior to the said settlement.

Colonel Walker's settlement was made with the tribute-paying States alone, and every engagement then entered into had exclusive relation to the States, large or small, mutually concerned, but not as between those States and their subordinates. Captain Watson's statement therefore, though correct so far as regards the Chiefs paying Peshkush, &c., to the British or the Gaekwar Government, inasmuch as the settlement in question deprived them of the hope of increasing their power by the chances of war, does not apply at all to the Girassias and Bhayats, who were as subordinate then as now,—whose title to their possessions, indeed, rested on their obedience, *legally*, as its only condition.

Aitcheson's Treaty Book, Vol. VI., pages 363 and 364.

Captain Watson also insinuates that "the lands of the Mool-Girassias are being absorbed by their Chiefs,"—a vague insinuation, entirely unfounded, and is calculated to create an erroneous impression against us in the mind of Government. But he does not support his allegation by citing cases, as to whose hands, by what Chiefs, when, and in what manner, have been so absorbed, consequently no full explanation can be given: suffice it to say, however, that none of us have made any such absorption.

3. The third point in Mr. Wedderburn's memo. refers to the proceedings of Captain Barnwall, Colonel Lang, &c. Regarding this we have only to bring to your notice the admission of Mr. Wedderburn himself in the said memo. (in a paragraph which traces to that very cause, sundry evils complained of in the province anterior to 1864), that in mediating between the Girassias and the Talookdars, the Political Agents before Colonel Keatinge's time had not the right to act *authoritatively* but only diplomatically. And this is the real fact, and indicates a state of things which certainly would not have existed had the subordinate Girassias been independent in Colonel Walker's time, and had been guaranteed by the British Government under that officer's settlement. Considering that this was the case when the States had no regular Courts of Justice, and no proper laws promulgated, it would, we submit, be quite a grievance for Her Majesty's Government to introduce a new authority in the province, to a great extent superseding ours, now when we have established both the above essentials of justice in our territories, so that there can be but little to prevent any subordinate Girassias having their cases properly heard and duly redressed.

4. In reviewing Colonel Keatinge's proceedings, Mr. Wedderburn writes in the 8th para. of the memo. that "in that officer's scheme no special provision was made for the disposal of Girass cases," &c. But it appears to us plain that Colonel Keatinge, considering it right not to interfere in such cases, had distinctly provided that the subordinate Girassias should apply for proper redress to the Courts of their respective Chiefs. Now the powers of the first and second class States were not newly conferred on them by Colonel Keatinge, but he merely perpetuated to the Chiefs only those sovereign rights and privileges to which their ancestral independence entitled them, and adopted an equitable course to refrain from exercising any undue interference.

5. Lord Cranborne, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in a despatch dated 31st January 1867, relative to a dispute between the State of Palitana and its subordinate Girassia, Dajibhai of Sejalcea, gives the following reasons why he thinks the complaints of the Girassias should be entertained:—

1st—"They (the Girassias) have been prevented by the strong arm of the British Government from going out into Bahirwuttia, and thus taking the remedy in case of aggression into their own hands."

2nd—"And they are entitled to look to the British Government for an enforcement of the obligation which the Chiefs of Kattywar undertook when in the *Fita Zamin* Bond of 1807 they jointly and severally engaged not to seize on the land or lands of another."

Now with regard to the latter point, we hope we have already made it clear that the obligations (of whatever nature) entailed by the settlement of 1807 were only as between the British Government and the tribute-paying Chiefs, and as between those Chiefs amongst themselves, having no reference whatever to the subordinate Girassias, who, whether directly or indirectly, were no parties to the treaties and engagements, and that, therefore, legally, the Government is not justified in interfering between us and the Girassias, even if the oppression alleged be a fact; but to join issue on the first statement we have to observe that:—"In Kattywar the long-established habit of going out into Bahirwuttia is not such as is solely confined to the class of Girassias for their Girass dispute. And it is an utter mistake to attribute *all*, or even a majority, of cases to oppression of the subordinate Girassias by the Chiefs. It is resorted to by many other ignorant people on account of very trifling disputes concerning women, &c." In the return accompanying the report (dated 2nd May 1864) of Captain Hebbert, of the Bahirwuttia Department, he shows the total number of Bahirwuttia then *out* to have been 210, of whom only 30 were actuated by Girass grievances. Out of those 30 again, only a minority were Mool-Girassias or Bhayats, and of this minority, those having any real grievances against their Chiefs were rare. These facts speak for themselves, and it is to be hoped, nay, it is almost certain, that the spread of civilization and education will ultimately extinguish a custom which had its origin in ignorance and lawless violence, much more than in the injustice of the Talookdars. Since the establishment of the Courts of Justice in our territories, at the suggestion of Colonel Keatinge, no Girassia until now, so far as is known, has gone out against any Talookdar on account of being dispossessed of his Girass, although as if on purpose to show a contrast and strengthen our present argument, the Dedas of Morvee and the Bhayts of Saeela have gone into out lawey out of dissatisfaction at the decisions of the Agency and of Government. These latter cases therefore cannot be attributed to the Talookdars, and we submit therefore that the first point relied on by Lord Cranborne—that of Bahirwuttia—has no weight whatever. Having already referred to the second reason advanced by Lord Cranborne, we have only to indicate that no terms of the *Fita Zamin* Bond, executed in 1807 by the Kattywar Chiefs, were ever binding on the Chiefs in relation to their subordinate Girassias, but, as already shown, the Bonds were taken only as securities from the several tribute-payers against any encroachment on each other's property in future, and also to provide against the continuance of the then existing state of warfare between the Chiefs and other smaller States, who settled separately for their own tribute. That this was really the case will be perceived by a reference to the 78th para. of Colonel Walker's Report (page 101), dated 7th October 1807. The original *Fita Zamin* Bonds were written in Guzeratee and delivered to Colonel Walker. The English translations of them in Walker's Report Book and Aitcheson's Treaty Book are incorrect in one or two places; and, as in the present argument their wording seems to have been misinterpreted, we wish that the original Bonds should be produced out of your office records and carefully translated afresh. Colonel Keatinge was well aware of the real intention of the Bond, and its true applicability, and has on several occasions brought the fact to the notice of Government, which, on his representations, passed a resolution to the effect that the *Fita Zamin* Bonds had no reference to the subordinate Girassias.

Vide Government Resolution No. 576 of 1864, dated February 22nd.

6. Considering that we have now met the main points of Mr. Wedderburn's memo., we have further to state—

1st—That under the Mogul, Marathas, and their predecessors, we enjoyed every right of independent sovereignty, and that they on their part did not molest us in their exercise.

2nd—That subsequently, in 1807 8, Colonel Walker's settlement was effected, whose only end and aim was to fix the amounts of tribute, and ensure its due payment annually without a Moolookgiri army and to effect a perpetual cessation of hostility between the separate tribute-payers, leaving other powers untouched.

Vide Aitcheson's Treaty Book, Vol. VI., page 362.

3rd—That the settlement so effected is the real basis of the Government of Kattywar, that the said officer fully acknowledged our immemorial independent status, admitting his repeated conviction that on no account should Government interfere in our internal affairs; and that this statement is correct, will be clear on perusal of the undermentioned paras. in his various reports, which have been also approved by the Government of Bombay:—

Bombay Selections No. 39, pages 50 and 51—Paras. 50, 51, 58, and 61 of the report of 29th July 1806.

Page 308—Paras. 3, 4, and 5 of the report, dated 30th April 1808.

Pages 270, 272, and 294—Paras. 14, 36, 249, and 250 of the report, dated 15th May 1808.

4th—That Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident at Poona, in his Darkhast of the 15th March 1815 to the Peshwa, says under the head of article second—"The Chiefs shall send their vakeels to Ahmedabad to pay the Peshwa's share of the tribute, but no other claim of any description shall be advanced by the Sir-Subehdar, nor any authority exercised by him over the Chiefs or their ryots." Thus proving that the British Government then considered that the paramount power had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of the Kattywar Chiefs.

Aitcheson's Treaty Book, Vol. VI., Appendix No. 10, page 70.

5th—That in a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Resident at Baroda, dated 10th February 1816, these words occur—"Neither His Highness the Gaekwar nor the British Government has any right of interference in the internal affairs of the Nowanuggur or any other principality in Kattywar, unless its interposition be expressly solicited by the chieftain of the territory."

6th—That in a proclamation of the Bombay Government relative to the female infanticide in Kattywar, dated 22nd November 1834, para. 6th contains the following:—"The possessions of the Chiefs of Kattywar are guaranteed to them, and protection is extended to them on certain conditions, and it is the sincere wish of Government that they should continue to enjoy them, and all their privileges and immunities, free from molestation."

Bombay Selections No. 37, page 537.

7th—That Her Majesty the Queen's Proclamation of 1st November 1858 announces to the Princes and Chiefs Her Majesty's acceptance of the treaties and engagements of the East India Company, and their scrupulous maintenance, and also gives assurance that the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes shall be respected. And this gracious assurance has ever since been regarded as inviolable by all the Princes of India.

8th—That in reply to a letter (No. 70, 14th April 1864) from the Government of India, relative to the political status of Kattywar, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his despatch No. 54, dated 31st August 1864, writes:—"I have read with interest and attention all the arguments which have been adduced on either side by the several members of the Governments of India and of Bombay * * * It is sufficient to say that the Chiefs of Kattywar have received formal assurance from the British Government that their rights will be respected; and that the Home Government of India, so lately as 1858, re-pudiated the opinion that the province of Kattywar was British territory, or its inhabitants British subjects * * But we have never exercised the right to apply our Civil and Criminal Codes of Procedure to Kattywar, and whatever reforms we have introduced have been made in such a manner as to ensure the co-operation and support of the Chiefs. *It has been our aim not to undermine their authority and independence*, nor to undertake the internal administration of the province. Her Majesty's Government have no desire to claim any more direct and formal sovereignty than has been exercised ever since our first connection with Kattywar, nor to impose British laws and regulations on the Chiefs of the province." We think no one can doubt that the above is sufficient evidence that the British Government has repeatedly pledged itself not to interfere in our internal affairs, and we cannot help thinking that this new attempt to take from us all control over the subordinate Girassia (for that will be its real effect) is in direct disregard of every one of these solemn guarantees.

Vide Times of India, 7th January 1871.

7. One of the most important points to which we wish to direct attention is the statement made in Mr Wedderburn's memo., para. 12th, that what Sir Stafford Northcote wrote (in his despatch of 23rd November 1867) that there were two classes of subordinate Girassias guaranteed, and not guaranteed was a misapprehension It does not however appear, on due consideration, that Sir Stafford Northcote made any mistake at all. For ever since Colonel Walker's settlement, there *are* two classes of Girassias (landholders) in Kattywar, viz.—the separate tribute-paying Talookdars (called in common parlance Thakorees, or Rajas when powerful, but only "Girassias" when possessing little territory), who have been ever since 1807 guaranteed by the "Bhandaree" of Colonel Walker, and the subordinate Girassias with whom the British Government contracted no engagements, and to whom *legally* it owes no protection. And it was, we submit, with a full knowledge of this fact, that Sir Stafford Northcote directed that there should be no interference between the unguaranteed subordinate Girassias and their superior Talookdars. We cannot see, therefore, how and on what grounds the present Political Agent, in his Report of 13th July 1868, can point out the misapprehension of Sir Stafford Northcote in the matter. We therefore request to be furnished with copies of the despatch of 23rd November 1867 and the Report of 13th July 1868, when we trust to be able to put forward still more convincing argument in the matter.

8. It seems very strange that, though the latest despatch of the State Secretary distinctly deprecates interference in the internal affairs of our States, the present agitation for the establishment of an Agency Court, wherein the complaints of our subject Girassias against us should be heard, should have been revived, by the partial and groundless views of the matter taken by Colonel Law, Captain Watson, and other officers—a step which would tend to the great derogation of our dignity, being equal to the deprivation of a great part of our sovereignty, besides encouraging our subordinates to resist the authority we have always exercised over them. Many difficulties would also follow the adoption of such a step as to the administration of our territories, and instead of the concord Government expects will be established by it, it will only be encouraging the subordinate Girassias to disobey us, entail a confusion we await with the greatest apprehension; as whatever disorder is caused by the Girassias' elation will probably be ascribed to our failings instead of to their turbulence.

9. We therefore sincerely trust these considerations will induce you to forward to Government, with a suitable recommendation, our prayer that it will abandon its intention of hearing the complaints of our subordinate Girassias against us in the Agency Courts.

10. Before concluding, however, we have further to advance that if by the one-sided reports of some Agency officers Government may have received any undue and ill-founded impression that we refuse to redress the just grievances of our subordinate Girassias and Bhayats, we are ready to show the utter groundlessness of the said accusation, and to convince Government that such has not been, nor in future will be, our practice. But one feature of the recent proceedings has caused us more alarm than all the rest. Colonel Law, in the second para. of his memo., makes a clear definition of the words "Mool-Girassias," and "Bhayats," who, he thinks, should be heard in the Agency. But latterly, in the 10th para., while specifying the kind of claims to be also entertained, he mentions, besides Mool-Girassias and Bhayats, such others as comprise Pasaitas, Jeevaidars, and others holding lands or "huks" in money on a service or other tenure, cancellable at the will of the Durbars; and it is with feelings of deep regret and fear, therefore, we have to bring to your notice the fact that such a proposed measure, if once made public, would excite to resistance persons who have no title to their holdings beyond the pleasure of the Talookdars; would encourage other subjects to disobey us, and the result would be an utter destruction of our dignity and a great disturbance in the affairs of our States. We therefore consider that before moving any further in this matter, we are justified in requesting to be furnished with a strict definition by Government of the terms "Bhayats" and "Mool-Girassias," as set forth in the second para. of Colonel Law's memo., in order that we may point out a plan by which no Bhayat or Mool-Girassia should have any cause of complaint, without at the same time affecting our own rights and privileges.

11. If such a settlement of the matter can be made by yourself we shall be happy to agree, but, if from any cause, you cannot do so without reference to Government, we hope you will represent that we still earnestly solicit that previous to the final decision our Karbharees may be allowed an interview with His Excellency the Governor! agreeably to the Resolution of 29th March 1871.

JHALA GOCULJEE SUMPUTRAM,
on the part of Joonaghur.
BRUGWANJEE CURRUMSEY,
on the part of Nowanuggur.
GOWRISHUNKER OODEYSHUNKEE,
on the part of Bhownuggur.
MUKUNJEE DHUNJEE,
on the part of Dhrangdra.

Rajkote, 11th July 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand that the Rev. Dr. Jarbo proceeds to Cashmere in January next on six months' leave of absence.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. G. Farquharson of his appointment as an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam.

A CORRESPONDENT, travelling along the line some days since, speaks of the bhadai crops between Monghyr and Patna as being the most magnificent he has seen during a long Indian experience.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has decided that no discount shall henceforth be allowed upon the sale of court-fees stamps, all requirements by the public for stamps being met at the Government Treasuries.

MUNSHI NEWAL KISHOR, the well-known printer and newspaper-proprietor in Oudh, is, the *Lucknow Times* informs us, about to bring an action for libel against the *Gulzar Oudh Press*. He has laid his damages at Rs. 5,000.

IN front of the Bowring Civil Hospital there is a magnificent specimen of the "Cloth of Gold Rose," which has at present no less than 522 buds and full blown flowers on it.—*Bangalore Herald.*

DAVE CARSON A FAILURE.—As a matter of news we learn that Mr. Dave Carson of Indian celebrity has scarcely been as successful in England as he could have wished to be. People don't seem to appreciate or understand the "Bengalee Baboo" as they do out here, and so after one or two abortive attempts to get the ear of the people, Mr. Carson has wended his way to New York, from whence he will probably return to India.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AT THE HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.—I am sorry to announce the most alarming progress of cholera at Deyrah. As many as thirty natives died yesterday, besides more than one European has fallen a victim. A son of General Dick died yesterday, also a lady and two children, and others are suffering from the dire malady.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

THE HOTSPUR.—An attempt was made yesterday evening about six o'clock by Mr. Lundy to blow up the wreck of the Hotspur and was partially successful. A portion of the wreck was blown out, the charge of powder used being 350 lbs. No other attempt will be made till the wreck is examined with a view to ascertaining whether any of the cargo can be now removed.—*Madras Athenæum*, Aug. 10.

TRAMWAYS IN INDIA.—We hear from England that shortly before the last mail left a deputation of gentlemen, among them more than one well known engineer, headed by Mr. Maguire, M.P., had an interview with Mr. Grant Duff, urging a moderate Government guarantee being conceded to a company which proposes establishing tramways in various parts of India as feeders to our railway system. The Under-Secretary of State is said to have dismissed the deputation in a not very hopeful frame.—*Pioneer.*

INTERESTING BUT DANGEROUS MAMMA AND BABIES.—Dr. Shortt writes to a Madras contemporary as follows:—"Allow me to record a most interesting occurrence that took place in my house on the night of the 30th ultimo. A Russell's viper (*Daboia elegans*) that I have had for some seven weeks, being the same that I exhibited at the recent lectures at the Medical College on the 24th June last and following days, measuring three and half in length, has produced *thirty nine* young. Each little one measures eight and half a inches in lenght, and one out of these about six hours old, in an experiment, killed a young partridge weighing nine and half tolahs in ten seconds. This proves how very prolific these deadly snakes are, and when the young are put together they will exceed the mother nearly eight times in lenght. I am glad to add that mamma and babies are doing nicely."

CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.—We regret, though are not surprised, to hear that cholera has appeared in the 37th Regiment at Meean Meer, and as a precautionary measure the corps has been divided into (three, we believe) detachments, one of which left last evening by special troop train, to proceed some twenty miles towards Mooltan. There have as yet been only a few cases, and they were not of the most virulent type, up to the time of the detachments leaving Meean Meer. The Major-General will not leave the Head-quarters of the division for the present, and we regret to hear that several officers who had put off obtaining leave until the last two months have been disappointed, but we hope that with a break of fine weather all danger will disappear, and things go on as usual. The Artillery and native infantry are rather better in health than usual. The married people of the 37th are sent to Shalimar, and the others to Hullokee and Niazbeg.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—On the departure of Mr. Carrick, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Allan Stokes officiates for him. Mr. Cleworth, who held a subordinate appointment in the same department at Jumalpore, acts for Mr. Stokes as District Locomotive Superintendent at Howrah. Mr. Urban Broughton, who, during Mr. Batchelor's absence on leave, officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager, has been appointed District Traffic Superintendent of Howrah. Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Deputy Traffic Manager, is about to proceed to England on leave. It seems Mr. Batchelor is remodelling the Traffic Department according to instructions received from the Home Board. A few days ago he dismissed a European employé who was, prior to the amalgamation of the upper and the lower divisions, assistant traffic manager in the upper division. Subsequently, on the two divisions being amalgamated, this person was appointed head assistant to the District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, but was transferred from the office to the Howrah station as station master on a reduced salary of Rs. 350, his former salary being *Rs.* 400. On Mr. Batchelor's departure on leave his *locum tenens* gave him back the monthly stipend of Rs. 50, and thus made up the amount to Rs. 400. In this latter position complaints were made of his incivility to the daily passengers, and he was consequently transferred to Sahibgunj as traffic inspector. Mr. Batchelor a few days ago dismissed him from the company's service.—*Englishman.*

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FOURTH ARTICLE.]

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 19.)

CATTLE pictures, or animal pictures of one kind and another, make a great show on the Academy walls this year. There are many of them from Academic hands such as Messrs. Cooper and Ansdell, and from the hands of outsiders such as Mr. Carter, with his violent red deer and dogs in the Bristol Channel, or Mr. Charlton, with his unprepossessing family of bloodhound, pugs, and spaniels on the mat before the hall-fire, which have their degrees of ability, and are hung with their degrees of obviousness, but which we shall pass over without more remark. What is really noteworthy among cattle pictures is the great "Panic" of Mr. H. W. B. Davis. It is an unusually large picture for an English exhibition, and crashes in some sort the whole of the west wall of Gallery II. It is weightier as well as bigger than any acre of hunting-field, with bland M. F. H. above the flourished innumerable tails and snouts of his spotted pack, which may be (this year, at any rate) contributed by Sir Francis Grant or those who follow him. Mr. Davis has been long known, though scarcely worthily recognized, as one of the younger English landscape painters who join most of artistic rhythm and sweet feeling with minute care and study. He has commonly painted landscapes from the northern fields of France, the country inland from Ambleteuse or Boulogne, and has often made a good deal of cattle or horses in his landscape. But we had not before seen the hint of anything like so penetrating and ambitious a study of cattle as is here declared. The beasts are charging down a broken slope towards the spectator, half, it seems, for the mere sake of the rush, which puts their bloods up when they are once off, half in real terror at the thunder bursting from an inky cloud which fills the sky and darkens the land behind them. One has felt about modern beast-painting in England (when it has been near enough the mark to be worth consideration at all) that it has always had either the spirit of natural history illustration or the spirit of drawing-room *genre*, or a combination of the two, and has wanted the higher spirit of art either gravely imaginative or gravely decorative. We have had painters to give interesting and playful dramatic character to animals; we have had painters to give them scientific and zoologic accuracy; we have had their coats and furs prettily imitated by painters possessing imperfectly the virtues of both classes: but we have not had any one, as France had the great Géricault, to seize and understand the nobler imaginative aspects of animals, to put passion into his science, to translate and idealize the moments of high dignity, of fine rage or pathos or monumental impressiveness, in the aspects of their gesture or grouping, whether in toil or ease, in service or freedom, in strife or terror. An occasional Venetian picture gives us a noble hint for this high treatment of animals. So does Velasquez once or twice. Vandycke did great dogs and horses, or at least aristocratic ones. Rubens and Snyders, in a different and coarser temper, had a high way with them, the way of mastery and imagination. Géricault, certainly, in the most modern times, had his own share of it. And James Ward is the English exception who used to have some of it, and to seek for more, until he fell over the other side into caricature. It has never been one of the qualities of Sir Edwin Landseer's talent, and there are few things at which one would more rejoice than at its apparition—few things for which one keeps more eagerly on the look for than such apparition—in the work of any younger Englishman.

Does Mr. Davis, then, putting forth his untried strength upon a vast group of cattle in a moment of tumult, show the signs we seek? Nay, that is not the scope of his attempt. He does not produce, out of this crowd of plunging bodies and ploughing hoofs, tossed horns and tails, one of those examples of grandiose feeling and design which will hold you down and haunt you. It is not a picture in the epic spirit; it is one picture more in a natural history spirit, only done with a vigour, a fire as well as conscience and observation, by which it rises to a high place in its class. Mr. Davis's bronze figure of a "Ball Trotting" in the sculpture room will show both how his study of these subjects is a many-sided one, and how his treatment of them does not run towards the great style so much as towards vigorous and careful common reality. The bull in the bronze model trots well, and breathes rage and strength sufficient; he is well modelled all over, but not in the large manner and with the daring surfaces that should give the look of great design to the mighty flanks, the heavy swinging dewlaps, and battering-ram neck and head: too much is sacrificed to surface detail for this; the metal is worked, for rendering the coat, in a way both too sleek and too multifarious, or which at least seems so when you miss beneath it the stronger accent of majesty, the more impressive assertions which the highest art knows how to make to the imagination through facts of frame, build, and action. Just so with the large picture. It is all correct, and even courageous, but none of it great; the colour of the white cow heading the charge beside her black master, the colour of the brindled and blue-black and yellowish three who turn back their heads at the edge of the picture with a sort of suspicion and wistfulness, as if the stampede might be an absurdity after all—this is good and true colour, but does not scheme into strong imaginative effect, any more than the good drawing and natural action of all the individuals of the troop can produce together such an impression, such a stormy harmony of effect, as the mind would like to acknowledge. Such as it is, however, and as a spirited natural history picture of much more than ordinary care and go, as well as size, Mr. Davis's work is one to call for hearty welcome. we should be inclined to call Mr. Davis and Mr. Hodgson the two unpromoted painters who have this year done most towards deserving official honours.

A more popular picture, having animals for a large part of its subject, is Mr. B. Riviere's "Daniel in the Lions' Den." Mr. Riviere's extreme cleverness is always threatening to run away with him, and he was never cleverer than when he had this idea of setting Daniel in supernatural circumstances with a look of being perfectly at home, and with his back turned to the spectator in a way that leaves to the fancy what would have been the most difficult thing for the artist—the look of his face under those circumstances. It is a sunk yard upon which three dens open their square dark doors; the prophet has been thrust there with his hands tied behind his back; lions and lionesses have been slipped and have come at him; but something makes them pause in a baffled row before him, some power of which he is conscious enough, for he stands on both feet looking quietly at them as if there wasn't the slightest danger in it. There is a cleverness in that which would easily run to burlesque; but Mr. Riviere has managed to keep quite on the dignified side of burlesque with his simple figure of the old fellow in a straight gown, and thin wisps of hair at the back of his bald head, standing there unafraid, as if he would just as soon keep his hands behind him as anywhere else. The lions are not so good. The supernatural expression which is shirked in the case of Daniel by turning him the other way has to be faced and rendered in the case of the lions, who look this way. They have to be represented, one as cringing, another as snarling, another as flinching terror-struck, another as throwing up his head and howling, in various phases of miraculous bafflement and thwarted cruelty turning to awe. And this is done whimsically and not poetically; there is a close and grotesque likeness between the lions who cannot touch Daniel in their rage this year and the pigs who could not touch Circe in their gallantry last. And, character apart, they are poorly drawn; their arms and paws are strangely wanting in leonine power and weight. The colour, too, wants dignity it runs towards vulgar canary in the lions' coats, towards vulgar pink in the open maws of one or two of them, and the gobbets of torn flesh about the floor.

Mr. W. Richmond is one of the younger hands whose work this year bears clear marks of progress. The deserted Ariadne, one would say, had been painted already almost more than she can bear. But this is a new presentation of her, and one which has in it passion and dignity enough to make the spectator remember them. She is at the sea's flapping edge upon a cloudy day—"tum tremuli salis adversæ decurrere in undas" is what Catullus says she was ever and anon seen to do—and whirls back with upheaved arm and head from futile straining into the unhopeful void. The figure is full of fire and movement, and its wildly blown drapery is well studied and rendered, though, no doubt, the right arm so flung straight up has a look of caricature; and a clever professed caricaturist of these things has taken advantage of it, pulling out the member telescopically, in one of those clever burlesques of Academy pictures, yards beyond the edge of the frame. The sloping purplish cliffs and promontories of the background have in them something which reminds one of Mr. Leighton's treatment of landscape; nor are we sure they cut the figure in the best place for composition. But the colour on the whole is good, and the dusky olive green of the heroine's drapery particularly well chosen; for a work which is not a masterpiece it is one of the most promising in the Exhibition. Mr. Richmond has also some portraits painted with refinement and artistic idea; the best of them is one hung high, and shows two little girls with perhaps a certain toy stiffness in the look of their bright beaded eyes and straight brown hair; but they are placed with a charming naïveté disgonally in the picture, one leaning and the other sitting against some old Italian chest or cassone; and the whites of their gowns, again, are charmingly treated with a little quiet blue in the binding of a battledore and shuttlecock which they play with. A different and yet pleasanter kind of child portrait is painted by Mr. J. C. Moore. He is of those artists who, in figure pictures at least, give up the rendering of full relief and natural light and shade, and prefer a decorative and compromising suggestion of these things. That, of course, leaves the task to be done easier; but what is not easy on any terms, for any except the most sincere and refined kind of artist, is to put this perfectly delicate expression, this sweet character and frank outlook, together with this complete look of individual likeness, into the figure of a young girl in black riding-habit and red feather before a wall, and this other smaller picture of pretty "Mabel" in a brown gown and pinafore. Compare this with the sugar-plum work of Mr. Bauerle, the wooden doll work of Mr. Saut, and it is easy to see what is good and what is the reverse of good in the child painting of this exhibition.

Pictures which do not commonly get nearly enough justice done them are those of Mr. E. Crowe. Mr. Crowe shows himself almost unique among English *genre* painters for close and workmanlike qualities of definition and precision on a small scale; he has also an exceedingly good taste, sometimes, in catching the delicate pictorial relations of an unpromising set of objects. He has made this year any such exploit in this kind as was his admirable "Quakers' Meeting" of last, which quite naturally gave quite a pretty monumental turn and decorative style to one of the humblest and baldest of scenes; but his two little pictures of Christ's Hospital, with bluecoat boys reading or amusing themselves in flying skirts and yellow stockings, are in their way scarcely less finished and dexterous. The large picture of philanthropic Howard succouring the galley-slaves at Venice has given the painter greater difficulties. His literal way has compelled him to go for the vivid sky of Venice, the intense colour and sliding surface of her hot azure sea, without shirking; but he has not had the gift of making these things look on his canvas as they look in nature—not harsh to the eye, that is, but beautiful. His picture is harsh, and the red colour of the galley and its sweeps and rigging adds to this; but it is careful, and full of intelligent expressiveness and conscientiousness in its crowded figures, in a manner that reminds one of the Frenchman Vibert, and is little like the general character of English work. There are plenty of dramas to be picked out amid this assemblage of bare-backed, brown-skinned victims and their succourer; there is plenty of knowledge and planning to be made out in the drawing of the convict galley and its appliances; though one cannot say that so fine an effect of drawing as one might have looked for is got from the great tier of projecting sweeps along her beam. Mr. V. Prinsep's talents and signal facility somehow remain where they were—the facility indeed, or perhaps the determination to be facile, seeming to stand in the way of advance. There is some style and attractiveness in the large portrait group of the young girl and boy, which has for its pendant a tall Penelope, weary and red-eyed in the mingled glimmer of her lamp and the dawn, as the hour comes round for her to rip her night's work at the loom. There is also pleasant colour and fancy in the portrait of Lady G. Hamilton, a blooming face made light against a light sky, and delicately shadowed over the forehead and china-blue eyes from a white hat of the Joshua fashion, worn well forward; there are skill and courage in the colourist's effort which shows two young ladies filling their baskets from amid a wonderful sea of rhododendrons and azale